and upto 30.9.1986 is 59, 32 and 17 respectively.

Government of India and RBI have taken series of measures to rationalise, strengthen and control the system of operations of overseas branches. Guidelines have also been issued to banks to control the assets/liabilities structure at the foreign branches and also to control country exposures/single borrower|borrowers group limits etc. The banks have also been asked to ensure that the delegated lending authority is not exceeded in any way and to take punitive action against staff in the case of potential losses. RBI have also initiated the process of scrutiny of the operations of each foreign branch. This process could also include closing down of non-viable branches.

Job seekes on live registers of employment exchanges

1334. SHRI LAL K. ADVANI:
SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleaed to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of job-seekers on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges rose to about 263 lakhs in 1985 from about 170 lakhs in 1981; and

(b) if so, what is the position as at present and by when these arrears are expected to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) The number of job-seekers on the live registers of Employment Exchanges rose to 262.7 lakhs in December, 1985 from 178.4 lakhs in December, 1981.

(b) 288.5 lakh job-seekers are on the live registers of Employment Exchanges at the end of August, 1986. All the persons registered with the Employment Exchanges are not necessary unemployed. Placement through the Employment Exchanges is limited to only certain categories vacancies. Job-seekers can find employment against other categories of vacancies through several other agencies.

Exercise undertaken by the U.S. Navy Armada

1335. SHRI MAHENDRA PRASAD:
SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the show U.S. Naval Force at the Soviet doorsteps by way of exercises undertaken by the U.S. Navy Armada in the sea of Japan between mid-August-mid-September, 1986; and

(b) what is Government's reaction thereto by way of bringing about an end to the cold war between the two big powers with the ultimate object of establishing world peace and total nuclear disarmament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Government are aware of the naval exercises undertaken by the United States in the Sea of Japan between mid-August and mid-September 1986.

(b) Government are of the view that that United States and the Soviet Union should engage in a serious dialogue to build mutual confidence and trust, to reduce tension in different regions of the world and to achieve total nuclear disarmament as a means of assuring peace and international security.

Capital goods import policy

1336. SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to make some changes in the capital goods import policy; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSHI): (a) and (b) The basic objectives of the Import Policy are to provide easy access to inputs essential for maximising production and exports and at the same time promoting self-reliance and safeguarding the reasonable interests of the domestic industry. To achieve these objectives, the policy is kept under constant review and changes made in import policy from time to time.

Loans for DMT projects of Bombay Dyeing Company

1337. SHRI SHANKER SINH VAGHELA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bank consortium accepted the capitalization of future interest on DMT project loans by Bombay Dyeing Company amounting to Rs. 20.91 crores for the year 1985-86;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) what is the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI): (a) Union Bank of India, which is the lead bank, has informed that Bank's consortium has not accepted the capitalisation of future interest on DMT projects loans.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Bank advances against shares and debentures

1338. SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued any fresh guidelines or instruction to the commercial banks for making advances against shares, debentures and marketable corporate securities; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India have on October 24, 1986 issued comprehensive revised guidelines to be followed by banks in respect of advances against shares/debentures. The details of these guidelines are indicated in the Annexure. (See Appendix, CXL, Annexure No. 59).

Viscose fibres production

1339. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN:
SHRI ASHWANI KUMRA:
SHRI KAILASH PATI MISHRA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) what are the tenacity coefficients of the viscose fibres produced in India and their cost of production per kg.;

(b) how do these coefficients and production costs compare with those of the Japanese Ordinary, Lon Bell and Super Lon Bell fibres and also those of Taiwan, South Korea, Yugoslovakia, Courtaulds (England) etc.; and

(c) what steps are being taken to improve the quality and lower the cost of production of the India fibre so as to compete in the International market?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b) The tenacity coefficient of Viscose Fibre depends upon the type of wood pulp used i.e. wood used in the manufacture of pulp. According to a major manufacturer the cost of production during 1984-85 varied from Rs. 17.90 to Rs 20.74 per Kg. for viscose staple fibre and was Rs. 27.22 per Kg. for grasilene fibre. The tenacity of Indian Viscose Staple Fibre produced from various types of wood is said to be comparable to the fibres produced in other countries. The tenacity cofficient of viscose fibre produced in Japan, Taiwan South Korea, England etc. Will vary as the types indicated there in are their trade marks and their proprietary